THE DYING YEAR. "Midnight Mass, for the Dying Year," is the striking title of Prof. Longrettow's "Fifth Psalm of Life," in the last Knickerbocker. It is exceedingly beautiful and spirited, as the following stanzas

Yes, the year is growing old,
And his eye is pale and blear'd;
Death, with frosty hand and cold,
Plucks the old man by the beard,
Sorely—sorely!

The leaves are falling, falling, Solemnly and slow;
Caw! caw! the rooks are calling;
It is a sound of wo!
A sound of wo!
Through woods and mountain passes,
The winds like anthems roll; They are chanting solemn masses, Saying "Pray for this poor soul, Pray—pray!"

And the hooded clouds, like friars, Tell their beads in drops of rain, And patter their doleful prayers; But it is all in v. in—

There he stands in the foul weather, There he stands in the four weather,
The foolish, fond Old Year,
Crown'd with wild flowers and with heather,
Like weak, despised Lear,
A king—a king!

To the crimson woods he saith, And the voice gentle and low, Of the soft air, like a daughter's breath, Pray, do not mock me so! Do not laugh at me!

And now the sweet day is dead; Cold in his arms it lies: No stain from its breath is spread Over the glassy skies, No mist nor stain!

Then too, the Old Year dieth,
And the forests utter a moan,
Like the vicice of one who crieth
In the wildeaness alone,
"Yex not his ghost!"

Then comes, with an awful roar, Gathering and sounding on, The Storm-wind from Labrador, The wind Euroclydon, The Storm wind!

Howl! howl! and from the forest The red leaves are swept away?
Would the sins that thou abborrest () Soul! could so decay.

> THE POOR MAN'S SONG. FROM TLAND.

A poor man, poorer none, am I, And walk the world alone, Yet do I call a spirit free, And cheerful heart, my own

A gleesome child, I played about My dear, dear parents' hearth, But grief has fallen upon my path Since they are laid in earth.

I see rich gardens round me bloom I see the golden grain;
My path is bare and barren all, And trod with toil and pain.

And yet, though sick at heart, I'll stand Where happy acces throng. And wish good morro wheartily To all who pass along

A Sunteons God ! Thou Teav'st me not To comfortless despair;
There comes a gentle balm from heaven
For every child of care.

Points mutely to the sky; The organ and the choral song Arrest each passer by. Still shine the sun, the moon, the stars,

Still in each dell thy sacred house

With blessing e'en on me, And when the evening bell rings out, Then, Lord, I speak with thee.

One day shall to the good disclose Thy halls of joy and rest.
Then in my wedding robes even I Shall seat me as thy guest.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY. "I'deem thee not unlovely-though thou com'st With a stern visage. To the tuneless bird— The tender flowret—the rejoicing stream, Thy discipline is harsh. But unto man Methinks thou hast a kindlier ministry-The lengthened eve is full of fireside joys, And deathless linking of warm heart to heart; So that the hourse storm passes by unheard, Earth rob'd in white, a peaceful Subbath holds, And keepeth silence at her Maker's feet, She ceaseth from the harrowing of the plough,

And from the harvest shooting. " Man should rest Thus from his fevered passions-and exhale The unbreathed carbon of his festering thought, And drink in holy health. As the tossed bark Doth seek the shelter of some quiet bay To trim its shattered cordage and repair Its riven sails—so should the toil-worn mind Refit for time's rough voyage. Man, perchance, Soured by the world's sharp commerce, or impair'd By the wild wanderings of his summer way, Turns like a truant scholar towards his home, And yields his nature to sweet influence That purify and save.

The Daguerreotype Again—We have examined the splendid specimens executed by the means of this instrument which have been brought to this country by M. Gouraud, the authorized agent of Daguerre

in this country.

The views and copies, which compose his collection, exceed in beauty, exactness, and minuteness of finish any thing that we had been led to expect. They are perfect minature transcripts of the originals. It would baffle the most laborious engraver to present objects with such inimitable nicety and fidelity. The effects of water scenery are given in a manner superior to that of any oil painting we have seen. The river seems absolutely to flow. Bas-reliefs, tapestry, carpets, vases, statues, and engravings, are copied with a delieacy that no painting or engraving could even imitate. We are amply convinced that it is one of the greatest inventions of the age, and will mark a new era in the history

of art. The Emperor of Russia has engaged M. Daguerre's personal services for a year to come. Many manufacturers in France are speculating on the excitement produced all over the world by his discovery, and we may expect a free importation of worthless materials. Artists and men of science must therefore be on their guard. Messrs. Alphonse, Giroux & Co., of Paris, to whom M. Daguerre has given the sanction of his name, have accredited M. Gourand, who is now in New York, as the agent .- Evening Signal.

Mineral Resources of Missouri .- The mineral treasures of Missouri are but partially disclosed. That State has long been known to possess immense deposites of lead; recent examinations go to show that copper, iron and coal also abound. The St. Louis Republican gives some account of Dr. King's late survey of the Valley of the Osage river, from the mouth of the stream up to the American Fur Company's establishment beyond the State line. Lead, copper and iron ores were found on both sides of the river, similar to those abounding in the southern part of the

State. From Occols on the south side of the river, and from Warsaw on the north, as far as the State line, a coal region extends. coal is represented as being very abundant, and in many places so near the water's edge that mines might be opened and the co thrown into a boat on the river. The veins of iron and coal are in many places contiguous. It is stated that in the coal district salt springs abound-but none are discovered where the primitive formation of limestone exists .-Balt. American.

THE ADMISSION OF IOWA INTO THE UNION .- GOV Lucas, in his late message to the Terniorial legislature, brought to their attention the question of being admitted into the Union as a State. The subject has been taken up by the legislature, and after an animated contest between those in favor and those against an immediate application, has been decided against making the application. The report of the committee, and the resolution, tion. The report of the committee, and the resolution, were passed by the annexed vote:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to take any prepara-

tory steps for admission into the country steps for admission into the country session of the Legislative Assembly. admission into the Umon at the present

It was adopted by the following vote:
Yess—Messrs. Bailey, Biggs, Brewer, Churchman,
Clark, Coop, Cox, English, Fleenor, Hastings, Hawkins. Langworthy, Lasher, Leffler, Mintun, Owen,
Robertson, Ross, Summers, Walworth, and Wheeler—

Nays-Messrs. Hall, Patterson, Rich, and Johnston

SOUVENIRS FOR NEXT YEAR, -- Finden's Ta-OUVENIRS FOR NEXT YEAR.—Finders 1a. Deleaux; The Book of the Boudoir; the Oriental Annual; Friendship's Offcring; the Beile of the Season; the Forget-me-Not; the Book of Beauty; the Gem; the Gift; the Pearl; the Violet; the Religious Souvenir; the Religious Offcring; the Literary Souvenir, the Gems of Beauty; the Youth's Annual; the Juvenile Keepsake, along with many other Books, suitable for New Years Gifts, are for sale by F. TAYLOR, (many of them only this day received.) at the lowest Philadelphia and New York prices in every case.

NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS—This day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

The Boy's Story Book, I miniature quario volume, with

ten engravings.
Drawings for young children, 1 volume, containing 150

drawings, &c.

Edgeworth's Parent's Assistant, a new edition, complete in I little quarto volume, embellished with very numerous engravings.

A new and beautiful edition of Sandford and Morton.

Parley's Magazine, No. 28; the Fairy Gift; Parlour Magic; Poems for Infant Minds, and many other New Juvenile Books, Juvenile Souvenirs, &c. &c. too numerous for an advertisement, and a variety of several hundred of the approved standard Juvenile Books of Edgeworth, Barbauld, Parley and others, all at unusually flow prices.

K NOWLES' NEW DRAMA OF "LOVE" is con

NOWLES' NEW DRAMA OF "LOVE" is contained in less than one half of the last 'New World' thus giving (to subscribers) for about two cents, a drama which sells in the usual pumphlet form for 50 cents.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, will receive subscriptions for the "New World," published weekly in New York for 3 dollars per annum, and is the largest and one of the best printed papers in the "nited States. The previous number contains along with much matter, the whole of Moore's New Boem of "Alciphron" which alse sells singly tor 50 cents. singly for 50 cents.

STHERLAND'S CONGRESSIONAL MANUAL O —Outline of the order of business in the House of Representatives of the U.S. I pocket volume, with copi-our blockes. By Joel B Sutherland; price \$125. This day received, for sale by F. TAYLUR. dec 28

THE POET, a Keepsake for 1840—Being a Metrical Romance, made up by selections from the Poets of the Seventeenth Century, many of which are now printed for the first time, with two illustrations; price one dollar, dec 28

THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE and Library THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE and Library of Reference, in 2 volumes of eleven hundred pages each, full bound in leather; price for the set \$3.75; contains a full and complete English Dictionary; Universal Gazetteer; Dictionary of Maxims and Proverbs (English); Classical Dictionary; Dictionary of Quotations from the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, &c. &c. with the English translation of each; a Cyclopedia of Scientific Knowledge; a Biographical Dictionary; a Cornological and Historical Dictionary; a Law Dictionary of the proverbs, terms and phrases of Foreign Languages with the English translations; a compendious English Grammar, and much other useful information.

Just received for sale by F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

CULTURE OF SILK.—A variety of books on this subject, embracing all the best works on the Mulberry, Silk-worm, and Silk, are for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Many of them lately received.
Also, a valuable and extensive collection of Books, American and English, on Agriculture, Gardening, Farming and all their various branches, at the lowest prices at his bookstore, immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel.

dec 14.

THE GOVERNESS, a new novel by the Countess

Tales, by Edgar A. Poe, 2 volumes.
The Second part of the Autobiography of Charles Mathews the Comedian, including his account of his residence in the United States.
And James's new novel "Henry of Guise," in two

Are this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library. dec 12

Circulating Library.

FNGLISH AND AMERICAN SOUVENIRS for next year.

The Beile of the Season, the Forget me Not; Gems of Beauty; Religious Offering, and many others, are just opened and for sale at New York and Philadelphia prices dec 19

LARGE MAP OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, John an improved and enlarged plan, embracing the latest and most accurate information; derived from the General Land Offices, Engineer Department, Navy Department, &c, &c, by Catesby Grahum.

Just published—containing more than 31 square feet, for sale by F TAYLOR.

y

SILK GROWING -A gentleman from the North who SILK GROWING —A gentleman frem the North who has devoted his attention principally to the growing and manufacture of silk, for several years past, and having a sufficient supply of trees, is desirous of uniting with one or more gentlemen in establishing a permanent Silk Business, at some healthy point south of t'ennsylvania, where land and the labor of women and children is not dear. His references will be unexceptionable. Individuals or small associations wishing to commence such a business will please address H in care of the editor of the Madisonian, Washington, D. C. dec 4-lm

N OTICE.—The managers of the New Orleans Grand Pointed Richard France and J. B. Gorman, of Washing-ton city, agents to discose of Tickers in the above n city, agents to dispose of Tickets in the above Lot RICHARD FRANCE'S old established office, Washington City, D. C.

New Orleans Grand Real Estate Lotteries, Caldwell & Oakley, Managers

The first of these splendid schemes will positively be drawn on the 31st Dec. 1839—tickets, \$10.

capital prize, \$150,000, Camp street Theatre do do do do do do do splendid improved property in New Orleans. 8.000 | 8.500 | Property in New Orleans, 6.500 | and tickets in the two mil-

do 6,000 J
13 Prizes from \$5,500, down to \$1000.
large number \$750, \$700, \$600, \$500, &c. Prizes amounting to \$540,000.
75 number lottery, and twelve drawn ballots.

THE GRAND TWO MILLION LOTTERY

THE GRAND TWO MILLION LOTTERY

Is to be drawn on the old plan.

10.000 prizes—Tickets \$20.

The first day's drawing, January 6, 1840.

Property in N. Orls.

Which now rents for \$300,000 per annum.

do 400,000 Rents for \$30,000 per annum. 150,000 Rents for \$15,000 per do These lotteries are authorized by the Legislature of

Louisiana, and will be drawn in good faith: and the pro-perty conveyed to the prize holders free of all expense and incumbrance.
All orders from a distance for tickets will meet with prompt attention. Address
dec 4-d&c2w R. FRANCE, Washington City.

WILD GOOSE QUILLS -A small lot of the above,

Will.D GOOSE QUILLS.—A small lot of the above, which are scarce, and seldom to be procured, is thus day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

They will be found-infinitely harder, firmer, and every way superior to the quill of the common goose; and the present ones, which are believed to be the only ones in the United States, are purchased and will be sold with every guaranty of their genuineness and superior quality, a precaution which will not be required after once making trial of Ment.

A small supply only this day opened by F. TAYLOR, immediately east of Gadshy's Hotel. dec 19

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle. SPEECH OF JUDGE BURNETT,

In the Whig National Convention, giving a brief history of the life of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

Mr. PRESIDENT-Laboring under the influences of a severe cold, which affects both my voice and head, it will not be apprehended that I shall detain the convention by a long address. But, sir, indisposed as I am, I must add my approving voice to the just and merited plaudits which have been pronounced from every part of this assembly, on the distinguished son of the patriotic State of Kentucky. In admiration of his talents, virtues, and public services, no man on this floor goes further than I do; nor does any one repeat them with more pleasure and pride. They are the property of the nation, and we all claim them as tenants in common. Long, and ardently have I desired to see him in the Presidential chair, and many a battle have I fought for the accomplishment of that desire. But few men on this floor bear more of the scars of political warfare, received in his defence than I do, nor is there one more willing to have them increased in future conflicts, should it again become necessary to vindicate his character or his cause. General Harrison entertains towards him the same feelings, and has long ardently desired to see him at the head of the nation; nor would be have been a candidate in 1836, had it not been distinctly announced that Mr. Chy had withdrawn from the canvass.

The State of Ohio has witnessed the honors which have been paid to that distinguished citizen, in every part of the Union, with great delight, and has been among the first to acknowledge, or more properly speaking, to assert and vindic te their justice; and here in the presence of this august assembly we en-

It is no doubt expected, sir, that the delegation of Ohio will say something on this occasion in commendation of their favorite son. on whom this convention has just bestowed one among the highest honors to which the ambition of man can aspira a unanimous nomination for the for office in the gift of a free and powerful nation. I hope, sir, I shall not be charged with vanity when I say that I have been his intimate companion and friend for more than forty years. The free and continued intercourse that has existed between us for so long a period, must necessarily enable me to speak with some confidence as to his character, acquirements, and course of

He is a native of the "old Dominion," and

is an honor to the State which gave him birth. He is a son of Governor Harrison of Virginia, who was a patriot of the revolution, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed by the Continental Congress in 1776; by which solemn act he pledged "his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor," to maintain that declaration, and he nobly redeemed his pledge. His son, of whom I now speak, inherited from his Maker an ardent, active, penetrating mind-far, very far above mediocrity; that mind has been improved by a classical education, under the best instructors of that day; it has been stored with valuable and useful knowledge, literary, scientific, and historical. You can scarcely name an important subject, on which he has not read and reflected, and on which he cannot write and converse with facility and clearness. He is a good belles lettres scholar, a ready, correct, and strong writer, and must be ranked, wherever he is known, in the class of men who are most distinguished for improved and cultivated intellect. In the finer qualities of the heart no man can justly claim a preference; to borrow the strong expressive guage of my friend, Governor Metcalf, "Harrison has an expanded heart, and it is always in the right place." Though brave as Napoleon, he has much of the milk of human kindness. Benevolence, and a desire to better the condition of the whole human family, predominate in his soul, and are constantly forcing themselves into action. In dress he is phin and unostentatious, in manners affable and unassuming. When seen engaged on his farm, which is his daily employment, and necessarily followed to obtain his daily bread, you cannot distinguish him, by the appearance of his dress, from any of his brother farmers who are laboring in the vicinity. His house is open to all, and its hospitalities free for all whether high or low, rich or poor. It is not exaggeration when I say, believe me, sir. it is not poetry or fliction, when I say if he had but one dollar he would not, because he could not, refuse to divide it with a friend in discress

In politics he has always been a Democratic Republican of the school of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison; he detests the agrarian, infidel principles which are gaming power and influence at the present day, and resists the doctrine that the spoils belong to the victors, and that an executive or ministerial officer of government may assume the responsibility of construing the constitution and laws of the country for selfish or party purposes.

These statements, sir, are not surmises, nor are they taken on trust, they are gathered from his long life of civil and military service, and have been seen by all who have observed him, either at the head of the army-in the gubernatorial chair-in the halls of legislation, or in a diplomatic station.

In 1791, this distinguished son of the venerable signer of the Declaration of Independence was engaged in the study of medicine. under the care of Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. Hearing of the murders committed by the Indians, on the defenceless inhabitants of the Northwestern frontier, he resolved to go to their relief. At his request, his guardian and friend, Robert Morris, of revolutionary memory, obtained for him from President Washington, an ensigncy in the army of the U. S. With this parchment in his pocket he hastened to Cincinnati, but did not reach it till St. Clair had marched into the Indian country; by which Providential event he was not on the bloody field where so many of his fellow officers and soldiers found a premature grave. The first tour of military duty he performed, was in the succeeding winter, when he marched through the snow on foot at the head of his detachment, with his knapsack upon his back, to the fatal battle field to inter the bones of the slain. This was his first military service. We find him afterwards in 1774 an Aid-de-camp of the gallant Wayne, distinquishing himself in the battle of the rapids of the Maumee, where, for his bravery and good conduct, he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, communicated to the army in general orders. In 1755 he was engaged in making the treaty of Greenville, under the superintendence of Gen. Wayne, which terminated the Indian war. He was soon after appointed Commandant of Fort Washington and had the management of the public property, chiefly collected at that post.

Early in 1798, the object being accomplished, which prompted him to join the army he resigned his commission and removed to his farm. The next military enterprise in which we find him engaged, was the expedition to Tippecanoe. The treaty which he had then recently made with the Indian tribes had been violated. Tecumseh, admitted by all, to be the most intrepid warrior, and the most talented chief of the age, had prevailed on the tribes who were parties to that treaty, to refuse its execution, and for the purpose of insuring the success of his project, was attempting to form a union among all the tribes from the lakes to the gulf of Mexico. He had visited the Northern tribes and had secured their co-operation, and was negotiating with those of the South for the same purpose. Harrison, who was aware of his plan, and that he was actually engaged in the successful execution of it, was not idle. He communicated the facts to Mr. Madison, stating what would be the consequence of permitting it to be completed. The President promptly placed the 4th regiment under the command of Harrison, then Governor of Indiana; ordered him to raise four hundred volunteers, and proceed to the Indian country. The order was so promptly obeyed, that our gallant little army of 800 men arrived at Tippecanoe before Tecumseh had returned from the South. When Harrison reached the settlement, twelve hundred warriors had already assembled. He sent for the Chiefs; they came to his camp; he told them their Great Father had not sent him to fight, but to settle their complaints amicably; and he invited them to meet him in council; they promised to do so the next day, and then returned to their village. As soon as they were gone, he told his officers he knew from their language and behaviour that they intended to attack him before morning. Confident that this was the council they meditated, he encamped his army in the order of battle, and directed his men to lie down with their clothes on, and their arms at their sides. His predictions soon became history: an hour or two before day, in a dark foggy night, the attack was made with great fury. The con-flict lasted nearly two hours, and until dayight enabled him to see the position of the Indians, when a vigorous charge was ordered which terminated in their defeat and dispersion. The army then marched to the village and destroyed it. We may safely affirm that this was the first instance in which American troops have sustained themselves against a superior force of Indians in a night attack of two hours continuance. As fruits of this victory, the treaty was preserved and the peace and safe ty of the frontier secured. It was from this battle, so important to the Government and people of Indiana, and so brilliant in the mode of its achievement, against a desperate foe, that General Harrison derived the appelation of the "Hero of Tippecanoe." The savages on the frontier of Indiana,

having been thus defeated and scattered, and Governor Harrison hearing that they were aking scalps and breaking up the settlements on the frontier of Ohio, resigned his commission as Governor, and superintendant of Indian affairs, together with their emoluments. repaired to Cincinnati, and volunteered in our defence. In a few months he succeeded in scattering the savages on our borders; a part of them he drove to the lakes, and the residue he compelled te remove to a place of safety within our settlements. By this operation, the settlers on our frontier were relieved from danger and hundreds who had fled to the denser settlements of the State for protection, returned to their improvements and occupied them in safety. A person who has not an accurate knowledge of the condition of the North-western portion of Ohio, at the time of he late war, when it was an unbroken willerness, without inhabitants, other than aborigines-without roads, bridges, ferries, or improvements of any kind, cannot form an idea of the difficulties General Harrison encounered, in feeding, sustaining and keeping together his army. The difficulties and per-plexities which beset him during all his campaigns are known to but few, and cannot be justly appreciated by any; yet by unceasing activity and by the efforts of his powerful mind, he overcame them all. But it is impossible to dwell on minute-a volume would not contain the half of such a detail. Pressed down by all the difficulties he kept the field; he never despaired for a moment; and such was the confidence reposed in his bravery and skill, by both officers and soldiers, that their spirits never flagged-their hopes never sunk. t is not generally known that the Fleet built at Erie, by which the command of the Lakes was obtained was a project recommended by General Harrison, and that it was adopted by Mr. Madison, in consequence of his unbounded confidence in the prudence and sound judgment of him who proposed it. Before the period of which I am now speaking, General Harrison had been appointed a Major General in the militia of Kentucky, by a law of that State, and had been appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, by

Passing over a multitude of affairs of smaller moment, let me point your attention to the memorable siege of Fort Meigs: that work of defence consisting of a mud embankment and an enclosure of piquets, was defended triumphantly and successfully by about a thousand men for many days, (if I mistake not, seven or eight,) against the attack of Proctor, who commanded an army of British and Indians, at least four times the number of the besieged, which was furnished with all the material necessary for the occasion. Such was the skill, the bravery, and the indefatigable efforts of General Harrison-such was the success of the repeated sallies he made, that he compelled the enemy to abandon the siege in despair. It is worthy of remark, that on the second day of the attack, Proctor sent an officer with a flag, to demand the surrender of the post .-The grounds of this demand were, that the American force was too weak to defend the works, against the overwhelming force of the pesiegers, and that General Proctor was anxious to save the effusion of blood. The intrepid Harrison promptly replied: "If General Proctor knows the usages of war, as I am bound to believe he does, he must either have considered me ignorant of them, or he must have intended an insult. It was his duty to make the demand before he commenced firing on the works. But, sir, said he, go back and tell your General that I know my own force, and his, and that I shall defend the works to the last extremity. Tell him further, that if he ever possesses the Fort, he shall obtain it in a way that will give him more honor in the estimation of his Government than he could derive from a thousand surrenders." Another incident is also worthy of notice: After the enemy had retired, a number of the Indians who had left them came into the fort and stated, that a contract had been entered into between Proctor and Tecumseh, that as soon as the fort surrendered, which they considered nevitable, Harrison should be given up to the ndians, to be disposed of as they might see proper. Harrison replied: "Then General roctor can be neither a soldier nor a man. But if it shall ever be his fare to surrender to me, his life shall be protected, but I will dress him in a peticoat, and deliver him over to the squaws, as being unworthy to associate with On this story, sir, was founded an infamous slander on General Harrison, and a base insult to the ladies of Chilicothe, fabricated by a person whose name I will not stoop to mention, and published by the adminstration press.

It was not long after the successful defence of this Fort, that our honored nominee led his victorious army into Fort Malden, recaptured Detroit and the Territory surrendered by the unfortunate Hull, and pursuing the enemy to the Thames, subdued the united forces of Proctor and Tecumseh, and captured the enire British army!

The war having been thus gloriously terminated in his own district, Harrison repaired to Erie and tendered his services to the army operating in that quarter. Unfortunately, the Secretary of War was there, who felt some private griefs unredressed, and was moreover envious of the laurels which Gen. Harrison had so dearly, but justly won, being unwilling to see another added to the wreath, he ordered nim to repair to Ohio, where he had no further duty to perform, having already brought the war to a close in that quarter. The order was obeyed. He returned to his family and immediately resigned his commission, declar-ing that he could not honestly eat the bread of the Government when he was denied the privilege of rendering service in return. Here, sir, terminated forever the brilliant military career of a hero who had won many victories, but who never lost a battle. Now, sir, let us look at this distinguished

nan in political and private life. Time foroids to do more than name the stations he has filled. When he resigned his first commission, which was given him by the "Father of his Country," he was appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. The Governor being then absent, he was ex officio acting Governor, and vested with all the Executive ower of the Territory, which he executed with great prudence, and to the approbation of the Government and people. In 1799, the Ferritorial Legislature, (myself being one of them, appointed him the delegate to repre-Territory in the Congress of the United States. His election had been opposed by a numerous class of men who had purchased land from his father-in-law, and had settled on and improved it. They had failed to obtain a title from the vendor, and were at the mercy of Congress, liable to be dispossessed at any moment. They wished to obtain pre-emption rights and other indulgences. It was the interest and the anxious desire of the vendor to defeat their object. On this account they entreated the Legislature not to appoint Mr. Harrison, believing that he would be governed by the views of his father-in-law. and oppose their claims. He was, nothwithstanding, chosen, and to the surprise of those men, he volunteered in their cause, and, though against his own ultimate interest, he procured for them the boon they were so anxous to obtain.

At the same session he procured the passng of an act requiring the public lands to be surveyed and sold in small tracts. Under the former law, it was impossible for a poor man to become a purchaser from Government—he was compelled to purchase from the speculator at an advanced price. But by the amendment every poor man in the nation, if industrious, might become an independent freenolder; and, sir, it is public history, that thousands of thousands have become so, and every emigrant who now removes to the west from any part of the Union, has the same privilege. The benefit which has been derived by the industrious poor, from that successful effort of General Harrison, is beyond the power of numbers to compute. Having accomplished these important objects in Congress, he resigned his seat and was appointed Governor of Indiana. He administered that government twelve years, with such ability, benignity, and success, that all that portion of its present population, who resided there, under his administration, look up to him as the poitical lather of their state. We next find him representing the people in the Legislature of Ohio-then in the House of Representatives of the United States-afterwards in the Senate of the United States-and lastly we see him the Ambassador of his Government at the Court of the haughty Bolivar. In all these stations he has received from the government and the people, the plaudit of ' well done good and faithful servant'-and it may be added, this has been his only reward.

Suffer me to say here, that it is the settled and publicly expressed opinion of General Harrison, that no man, however great, wise and good, should be re-elected President of these United States. To the prevalence of the opposite opinion he ascribes most of the corruption and strife which have agitated and disgraced the nation-and I add, that if elected, he will enter on the duties of the office, having no griefs to avenge, and no obligations to fulfil, in relation to individuals.

-And now, sir, what more can I add-I have attempted to throw a ray of light on the almost forgotten life of one of the most useful, virtuous and patriotic citizens our country has ever produced. From an intimate and confidential acquaintance with him, of more than forty years standing, I can speak ex cathedra. The single fact, that after he has held all these offices with abundant opportunities of accumulating wealth, at the expense of his country, he has retired to private life, comparatively poor, is enough to place him on a evel with Aristides.

Had he nothing more to complain of but the blighting negligence of his own government, which has compelled him, Cincinnatuslike, to labour at the plough for the bread which feeds his family, it might be endured. But, sir, it is not so: malice has assailed his character, and thousands who know him not, have innocently yielded to it their assent. An attempt to refute charges against his bravery, would be as insulting to him as it would be ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Insinuations have been made injurious to his moral character; those who know him personally, smile at the folly of such efforts; and let me say to all others, that a man of purer moral character does not inhabit our land. When every thing else fails, they prociaim at the top of their voices that he is an Imbecile old man. Sir, I had the pleasure of taking him the hand the morning I left home; scarcely a week passes in which I do not see and converse with him, and let me assure you and this assembly, and the American people, that

his mind is as vigorous, as active, and as discriminating as it was in the meridian of his days; that he enjoys fine health, and all the bodily vigor and activity which belong to a man of sixty-five or sixty-six. Now, sir, let me attempt to give utterance

to the ecstacy of joy and delight which the

transactions of this day have produced on my

own mind. In common with all my associates

in this imposing assembly, I feel that our

country is redeemed and saved—the sounds of

unity and concord which strike the ear from

every seat in this sacred temple-the united

declaration of entire acquiescence in the re-

sult of our deliberations—the enthusiastic

pledges, tendered by every member of this

august body, to devote himself, heart and hand, to sustain the distinguished individuals we are about to present to the people as the men of our unanimous choice—the expression of joy on the faces of so many aged and venerated patriots, who have finished their course in public life-who have long since crossed the meridian-are on their downward course, and will soon pass the horizon, to be seen here no more; I say, sir, to hear such men testify their feelings of approbation, pledge their zealous efforts to advance the cause and proclaim their confidence in its triumphant success, produces sensations which cannot be described. To hear the shouts of approbation-the enthusiastic promises of exertion, and the confident predictions of victory, from the young and vigorous portion of this body, is enough to inspire the most confirmed stoic. In short, the entire manifestations of this day, so exciting, so cheering, have produced a general ecstacy of delight, of which those who have not witnessed the scene, and felt the threatened danger of disagreement in this body, as we have done, can form no conception. For one, I must say, that although I am near the termination of the prophetic number of days allotted for the life of man, I have never, in that long period, witnessed such an imposing spectacle. I am almost ready to repeat and apply to myself the pious exclamaion of the good old Simeon. Mr. President-Is not this enough for one day? The great object which brought us here, from every part of the Union, is accomplished. That object was to produce unity and harmony of action in the great struggle we are on the eve of commencing; a struggle to save the liberty, the morals and the happiness of the people, and to rescue the constitution from the hands of profligate men. under whose management it is sinking to decay. This object, I repeat, has been gained. It is the opinion of every American, whose principles have not been debased by the corrupt and corrupting influence of the national administration, that an effort should be made to save the nation; that effort has now been made, and successfully made. The unity and zeal it has produced, have accomplished half the victory already, and will consummate it bereafter. It is now manifest that we came here, deeply impressed with the importance of the object at stake, which is nothing less than the perpetuity of the glorious constitution bequeathed by our fathers. We all know, sir, that in such a struggle, in a contest for such a prize, we cannot afford to dispute and wrangle about minor matters; and we have therefore offered up our preferences on the altar of patriotism. This Convention has carried out its professions, that it seeks the prosperity and happiness of the whole Union, and that it contends for principles instead of men. Our choice has not been restricted for want of material; among the Whigs and Conservatives of the country there are a thousand enlightened patriots, honest, capable and faithful, into

before the nation, the Union flag, inscribed with the motto of the Hon. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, "union for the sake of the Union." WHITE'S NEW RECOPILACION OF LAND LAWS, Charters, Local Ordinances, &c. &c. of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain relating to the Concessions of Land in their respective Colonies, together with the Laws of Mexico and Texas on tonies, together with the Laws of Mexico and Texas on the same subject, in two octave volumes, containing also Judge Johnson's translation of Azo and Manuel's Insti-tutes of the Usul Law of Spain, by the Hon. Joseph M. White. Put to press during his life time, is just publish-ed and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

whose hands we may safely commit the Exe-

cutive Government of the country. From

such men we have made our selection, and

now give to the nation, a united, unbroken

pledge to support it. We cannot therefore

despair or permit our hopes to sink. There is

talent and virtue enough in the nation to save

it. After what we have accomplished, nothing

is wanted but unity, energy and confidence;

let these be put in requisition, and victory will

perch upon our standard, the constitution will

be saved, the purity of its administration re-

stored, and we will transmit it to our children

as we received it from our father. I say we

will, because every gentleman on this floor,

old and young, stands pledged to redeem the

promise. Depend on it, sir, there is a con-

servative principle in the great mass of the

successful action by united effort; and I am

now fully persuaded that victory will erown

our efforts, since we have this day unfurled

TUVENDE BOOKS.—An extensive and varied col-lection is on hand and for sale by F. TAYLOR, amounting to several hondred different kinds of Miss-Edgeworths, Miss Hoffand's, Mrs.Barband's, Peter Parley's and other exteemed authors, many of them entirely

ley's and other esteemed authors, many or new and just received.

Also, colored Toy Books in great variety, Albams, Drawing Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and fine editions of popular authors with every embellishment of binding and illustration, juvesile Soavenirs, Pertfolios, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Penknives, &c. &c. all at the lowest dec 21

SPENSER'S POETICAL WORRS.—The beautiful 2) Boston edition in 5 octavo volumes, just published, si this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR Also, Leiber's Poetical Ethics, second part, I volume octavo. octavo.

The Origin, History and Influence of Roman Legisla-tion, republished in Pamphlet form from the New 1 ork

The Writings of Chief Justice Marshall, upon the ! Constitution, in one 8vo volume.
Currency and Banking, in one octave volume, by Con-

dy Raguet.
Birke's Complete Works, in 9 octavo volumes, lend.
iful Boston edition, just published.

COBB'S MANUAL for the Mulberry Free, the Soloworm, and the monufacture of Silk, I vol. with the lored engravings; price 25 cents, is for sale by F. TAYLOR, Bookseiler, immediately East of Gudas's Plot-Also, Clarke on the Mulberry Tree and Silkworm Kenrick's American Silk Growers' Guide.

The Treatne (translated from the Chinese) on the same subject.

And many other works on the same subject, all at the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES up to 1839. - Just re I crived, in one octavo volume, containing not only the Annual Messages, but all other Messages and a

all the Annial Messages, but all other Messages and a dresses of any importance from the first insugaria of dress of George Washington up to the messages of Martin Vas Buren to the Congress of 1838-78, all paged an indexed for immediate reference, I wall containing mornian 600 octavo pages, bandsomely printed, with pertraits, and full bosond in leather, containing also the I. S. Consistution and ameadments, and the declaration of Independence; price \$2.25. Just received for sale in F. TAYLOR, Bookseller immediately east of Gadsby Hotel.

Hotel. dee 10

BOUVIER'S LAW DICTIONARY—Adapted to the Crossitution and Laws of the U. S. and of the several States of the Union, with reforences to the Civil and other systems of Foreign Law, Veolumes, by John Bouvier, is just published and this day received, for sale by TAYLOR, Law Bookseller.